

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF OREGON  
PORTLAND DIVISION

LEO TURNER,

3:11-CV-00563-BR

Plaintiff,

OPINION AND ORDER

v.

ADVANTAGE N.W. CREDIT UNION  
and BETTY JOE,

Defendants.

**CARL R. NEIL**

Lindsay Hart Neil & Weigler, LLP  
1300 S.W. Fifth Avenue  
Suite 3400  
Portland, OR 97201  
(503) 226-7677

Attorneys for Plaintiff

1 - OPINION AND ORDER

**MILES D. MONSON**

Anderson & Monson, PC  
Park Plaza West  
10700 S.W. Beaverton-Hillsdale Highway  
Suite 460  
Beaverton, OR 97005  
(503) 646-9230

Attorneys for Defendants

**BROWN, Judge.**

This matter comes before the Court on Defendants' Motion (#26) to Dismiss. For the reasons that follow, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants' Motion.

**BACKGROUND**

On May 9, 2011, Plaintiff Leo Turner filed this action *pro se* alleging: "United-State-Code [sic] Title 18 Chapter 47 a False statements [sic] made in reference to the money deposit of my money [sic] made to the NW Credit Union; Fraud 13.44 Fraud Chapter 63 US Code."

On June 3, 2012, the Court entered an Opinion and Order confirming Plaintiff's provisional *in forma pauperis* status and dismissing Plaintiff's Complaint based on (1) Plaintiff's failure to comply with Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 8(a) and 9(b) and (2) the statutory provision on which Plaintiff relied did not appear to relate to Plaintiff's allegations of false statements. The Court, however, granted Plaintiff leave to file an Amended

Complaint to cure the deficiencies noted in the Court's Opinion and Order.

On June 15, 2011, Plaintiff filed an Amended Complaint against United Advantage NW Credit Union and Betty Joe in which he alleges:

On February 24, 2008, I, Leo Turner, deposited into my account, #154100400 2 EO, at United Advantage NW Federal Credit Union (the credit union), the sum of \$4,000.00. I was then given a receipt (see Exhibit 1), which reflects this deposit.

On the same day, 03-03-08 [sic] I returned to the credit union and obtained a money order in the amount of \$400.00, leaving me with a balance of \$3,600.00 in my account (see Exhibit 2).

On February 25, 2008, I again returned to the credit union for the purpose of obtaining another money order. At that time, I was informed that there was no money left in my account. This was untrue, as I should have had a balance of \$3,600.00 left. I asked for proof or documentation, and I was presented with a statement from the credit union (see Exhibit 3). The statement issued from the credit union is false. I did not withdraw the amounts shown on the statement. The money orders reflected on the statement were not obtained by me. The signature on the statement is a forgery and is not mine. I had ample funds (see Exhibit 4), which are now missing; and the only supporting documentation the credit union is able to supply me with is a false statement.

In conclusion, the credit union issued me a false statement. The money orders reflected on the statement are not what I withdrew, and I don't know anything about the items on that statement. The signature on the statement is not my signature, and I believe the credit union placed a false signature on it to cover up the loss of my

money. I am seeking a return of my funds.

Am. Compl. at 2.

On August 11, 2011, the Court entered an Order appointing *pro bono* counsel to represent Plaintiff.

On November 10, 2011, Defendants filed a Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff's Amended Complaint on the grounds that the Court lacks subject-matter jurisdiction and Plaintiff's claims are time-barred.

#### **STANDARDS**

Plaintiff has the burden to establish that the court has subject-matter jurisdiction. *Kingman Reef Atoll Inv., L.L.C. v. United States*, 541 F.3d 1189, 1197 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2008).

When deciding a motion to dismiss for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(1), the court may consider affidavits and other evidence supporting or attacking the complaint's jurisdictional allegations. *Autery v. U.S.*, 424 F.3d 944, 956 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005). When the court receives only written submissions, "the plaintiff need only make a *prima facie* showing of jurisdiction." *Mavrix Photo, Inc. v. Brand Tech., Inc.*, 647 F.3d 1218, 1223 (9<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2011).

#### **DISCUSSION**

Federal courts are courts of limited jurisdiction and are

not empowered to hear every dispute presented by litigants. See *A-Z Intern. v. Phillips*, 323 F.3d 1141, 1145 (9th Cir. 2003) ("It is fundamental to our system of government that a court of the United States may not grant relief absent a constitutional or valid statutory grant of jurisdiction. A federal court is presumed to lack jurisdiction in a particular case unless the contrary affirmatively appears.")(quotations omitted)).

"[District courts] are courts of limited jurisdiction. They possess only that power authorized by Constitution and statute." *Exxon Mobil Corp. v. Allapattah Serv., Inc.*, 544 U.S. 280, 289 (2005). Original jurisdiction in this Court must be based on either diversity of citizenship in cases involving more than \$75,000 in damages between citizens of different states or on a claim based on the United States Constitution, laws, or treaties of the United States. See 28 U.S.C. §§ 1331, 1332.

To establish diversity jurisdiction in this Court, Plaintiff must allege he resides in the State of Oregon, each Defendant resides in another state, and Plaintiff seeks damages of more than \$75,000. In the alternative, Plaintiff may establish diversity jurisdiction by alleging each Defendant is a resident of Oregon, Plaintiff is a resident of another state, and Plaintiff seeks damages of more than \$75,000.

Here Plaintiff alleges only \$3,600 in controversy. In addition, Defendants note in their Motion that Defendant Betty

Joe is a resident of Oregon and Defendant United Advantage NW Credit Union is a cooperative association with its principal place of business in Oregon, the majority of its members operate in Oregon, and the majority of its activities take place in Oregon. Accordingly, the Court concludes Plaintiff has not established diversity jurisdiction exists in this matter.

In addition, Plaintiff does not allege any basis for federal-question jurisdiction, and Plaintiff's counsel advises the Court in Plaintiff's Response to Defendant's Motion that "no legal authority for [Plaintiff's] view [that this Court has jurisdiction] has been communicated to appointed counsel." Accordingly, the Court concludes Plaintiff has not established this Court has federal-question jurisdiction.

In the alternative, Defendants assert Plaintiff's claims are barred by the applicable statute of limitations. Because this Court has determined it lacks jurisdiction, the Court does not need to address the limitations issue.

#### **CONCLUSION**

For these reasons, the Court **GRANTS** Defendants' Motion (#26) to Dismiss for lack of subject-matter jurisdiction and **DISMISSES**

this matter **without prejudice**

IT IS SO ORDERED.

DATED this 17<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2012.

/s/ Anna J. Brown

---

ANNA J. BROWN  
United States District Judge